Based on the inquiries a case has since been registered against S. K. Jain, B. R. Jain, J. K. Jain, N. K. Jain, some public servants and others under Section 7 and 12 of the Prevention of Corruption Act and Section 56 read with Section 8(1) of EERA on 4-3-1995. Hearing in the matter is posted on 27-3-1995 in the Supreme Court. During investigation of the case two of the named accused persons S. K. Jain and J. K. Jain were arrested and further investigation is under progress. Since the investigations are continuing it would not be feasible to disclose any further details at this stage.

Impact of Arms entering Kashmir from Pakistan

*145. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published by the Committee on International Security Studies of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences that arms entering Kashmir from Pakistan have had a major impact on the "scale and severity" of the conflict and should the pipeline be cut or run dry, militants would quickly lose resources required to take on the Indian security forces as reported in the 'Indian Express' New Delhi dated 28th February, 1995; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to check the flow of Pakistani arms in the Kashmir Valley and bulk Pakistan's underworld connections in arms trafficking with Bombay and surroundings as a possible conduit for weapons and explosives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Government are aware of the report referred to in the Question, and also of the sinister designs of Pakistan to create conditions of de-stabilisation and violent secessionism and terrorism in different parts of the country including Jammu and Kashmir. Government is alive to the situation and necessary steps are being taken to prevent the infiltration of arms etc. through various routes. These include further gearing up of the Intelligence machinery, exchange of information and coordinated action by Central and State Agencies, strengthening the deployment of security forces, intensified patrolling in the vulnerable areas, the borders and the LOC in Jammu and Kashmir, and construction of border fencing and flood lighting in vulnerable stretches of the Indo-Pakistan border. The Government intends to pursue these efforts intensively and in a sustained manner.

Revival plan for TCI approved by BIFR

*146. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revival scheme of Tyre Corporation of India Limited has been approved by BIFR;

(b) whether some of the financial institutions including Allahabad Bank have backed out of the revival proposal.

(c) whether Government have taken any action to safeguard the company; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) BIFR published a draft revival scheme for TCIL on 28-12-94.

(b) to (d). Allahabad Bank has recently expressed its inability to provide additional working capital for revival of the Company. UCO Bank has also requested BIFR that their share in the working capital advances may be reduced. However, BIFR has directed that need-based working capital should be made

available and has asked Allahabad Bank to hold a meeting of the consortium of banks to sort out the issue by 25-3-95. Government has earlier approved the financial concessions/assistance required for Tyre Division, Kankinara. The proposal for revival of the Company as a whole is under active consideration of the Government.

Direct Foreign Investment

*147. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the aggregate actual direct foreign investment in the country in 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the sector and industry-wise break-down of such investments; and

(c) whether the bulk of these investments have been concentrated in the Bombay and Delhi metropolitan regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Aggregate figure of foreign direct investment approved as also of actual inflow of foreign direct investment in the country for the period from 1991-92 to 1994-95 are as under:—

Year	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment approved	Amount of Actual Inflow of foreiggn direct investment
		(Rs. in crores)
1991-92	1328.19	253.74
1992-93	5610.83	666.03
1993-94	7467.08	1978.70
1994-95 (upto Jan' 95)	13569.46	2817.95

(b) Sector and industry-wise break-up of foreign investment approved since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy, i.e., from 1st August, 1991 to 31st January, 1995 is given as per statement (*See* below). Sector-wise breakup of actual inflow of foreign direct investment is not available.

(c) An analysis of the State-wise break up of foreign direct investment approvals from 1-1-93 to 31-1-95 indicates that the proposed investments will be spread over various parts of the country, though approximately 23 per cent of the foreign direct investment approved is for setting up industries in Maharashtra and 11 per cent for setting up industries in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Statement

Industry wise break-up of Foreign Collaboration Cases approved from 01/08/91 *to* 31/01/95

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Amount
1	METTALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	
	Ferrous	2887 71
	Non-Ferrous	762.70
	Special Alloys	23.72
	Misc. (other Items)—Metallurgy	43.51
	Total	3717.04